

BANK'S OFFER FROM TREASURY

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S BOND CIRCULARS MAKE TALK.

Treasury Clerks Addressed Its Envoies to Registered Holders, the Bank Paying the Expenses—Protests Answered by Mr. Shaw With Precedent.

Eighteen thousand circulars from the National City Bank of this city, mailed at Washington a few days ago by employees of the Treasury Department to the registered holders of the Government bonds affected by the refunding offer of Secretary Shaw, have brought protests from local banking houses and bond dealers, who think that the United States Government should not do such work. The bonds affected by the Secretary's refunding offer are the 4's of 1907 and the 5's of 1908. Following is the National City Bank's circular in full:

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 53 WALL STREET.

DEAR SIR: The resumption of refunding on April 1 by the Secretary of the Treasury resulted in a sharp advance in the market price of Government bonds. On the 1st of April, the quotation marks an advance of over 2 1/2 per cent. Since refunding was resumed and carried the price to a point which would return an income on the investment of but 1 1/2 per cent. The bonds now can be sold to-day for about \$1.15, the government will redeem it in four years at that price and the holder will receive the same amount as he would have received if he had carried it to maturity. The bonds never before have sold at so high a price as would result in this low income return. The government will redeem it in four years at that price and the holder will receive the same amount as he would have received if he had carried it to maturity. The bonds never before have sold at so high a price as would result in this low income return.

We beg the liberty of asking, in view of the unusually favorable opportunity, if you do not desire to keep your funds invested in United States Government securities, you will buy the 4's of 1907 and the 5's of 1908, which will net you 3 per cent. income, as against less than 1 1/2 per cent. on your present holding.

From an investor's point of view we advise prompt action. Should you desire to sell or to exchange your bonds for 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, we will pay you the highest current quotations for your 4 per cent. bonds, and you will receive the same amount as you would have received if you had carried them to maturity. The bonds never before have sold at so high a price as would result in this low income return.

These circulars have gone to all the registered bondholders excepting the very smallest. The postage on them was paid by the Treasury Department. The bank also paid the clerks of the Treasury Department who attended to their mailing, and who put on the addresses of the bondholders on the circulars. The Government lists. The envelopes which contained the circulars, while they bore in the corner the name of the National City Bank and its New York address, were postmarked Washington. The circulars as they were turned over by the National City Bank to the Treasury Department, were each addressed "Dear Sir." In the case of at least one circular, which was exhibited in Wall Street yesterday, a rubber stamp reading "Dear Sir," had been evidently by a careful Treasury employee, over the word "Sir," so that the feelings of the woman bondholder to whom it was so might not be offended.

Several protests have been lodged with the Secretary of the Treasury since copies of the circulars were received. The protesters have taken the ground that the United States Treasury should not work for the benefit of the bondholders, who have been in a strike for higher wages since April 1, were dated to-day by a report that their national organization, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, would contribute \$50,000 to the relief fund.

It is known that the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the protests has taken the ground that the circulars were sent to the bondholders by the Department has simply followed precedent. The protesters say that they fail to recall precedents in which the Government had done work at wholesale for private parties. This statement, however, was made last night by a man familiar with the situation.

It is a fact that the Treasury Department has a number of times, while refusing to give out the addresses, sent communications to Government bondholders when it was believed by the Department that such communications would be of benefit to the Department. It is in this case a desire of the Department to increase the refunding. These circulars were designed to increase refunding and the Department thought it was in the interest of the Government to do so.

A member of the bond house of Fisk & Robinson said that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was a protest, but that they would certainly in the future endeavor to take advantage of the precedent when they wished to mail circulars to Government bondholders.

Vice-President, Frank A. Vanderbilt of the National City Bank, who prior to his coming to that bank was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, when seen last night, declined to make any statement.

PRIVILEGE OPEN TO ANY BANK.

Secretary Shaw Says He Followed the Regular Practice.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Shaw said to-night that in consenting to have the circulars sent out from the Treasury Department in envelopes, and addressed from the confidential list of bondholders in the United States Treasury's office, he had simply followed the regular practice of the Department in such cases.

Some days after the circulars were mailed the Secretary received word from Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York, that some persons or persons in Washington were sending out circulars in the name of the National City Bank to holders of registered bonds, the names of whom were supposed to be possessed only by the Treasury Department. One of the circulars had been received by a client of Harvey Fisk & Sons, and the client, instead of answering the offer of the National City Bank, turned over the circular to the Fisk firm.

Mr. Shaw answered the Fisk letter, explaining the manner in which the circulars had been sent out, and stating that the same favor would be extended to the Fisks or to any other legitimate banking or brokerage firm. The Secretary said there was nothing in the circular or on the envelope to indicate that the Treasury Department had anything to do with sending out the communications. The envelopes did not bear a Government frank, but regulation postage stamps, which were paid for by the National City Bank.

The envelopes were addressed in the Department and shown to no outsiders, in order that the identity of the bondholders might be hidden.

If one of the objects of keeping the bondholders' names secret is to prevent them

DIED NEAR AQUEDUCT TRACK.

Mrs. Reich Left Home on Wednesday Night Before Death.

The body of Mrs. George Reich of Railroad avenue and Hill street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday morning near the cemetery at South Woodhaven, close to the Aqueduct track. She had committed suicide by taking an irritant poison, Alexander Corrosi, a farmhand employed on the place of John Condon of Woodhaven, who did not know the body. The clothing was ransacked and it had evidently lain exposed for hours.

The police and coroner Nutt were notified. There were no marks of violence on the body, except a slight scratch on the chin, which was about twenty-four hours old, before death occurred, and on one cheek. Drs. Strong and Flynn of the coroner's office said after the autopsy that this was caused by some of the poison she had taken running out of her mouth. What the nature of the poison was the doctors could not determine exactly.

They said it was not carbolic acid and that its exact nature could not be ascertained without tests being made. It was highly irritant, however, and the back of the neck and the throat and the chest were all inflamed. The poison had been taken in a glass bottle, which was found in the hands of the woman's husband and identified it.

Reich said his wife left home on Wednesday night and did not return. He had been searching for her and recognized the description printed in the evening papers. He did not know where she had been, but he would want to die. Coroner Nutt ordered that the body be surrendered to him.

LITTLE EXCHANGE WON'T CLOSE.

Stocks Can Be Dealt in on Big Exchange's Terms.

The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange will keep open on Wednesday, April 22, which is the opening day of the New York Stock Exchange. The big exchange will be closed on that day. It had been believed in Wall Street that the Consolidated Exchange would close in view of the fact that its president and vice-president had been invited to attend the meeting of the New York Stock Exchange, and particularly since these invitations constituted the first official recognition of the smaller by the larger institution.

President Wagner of the Consolidated Exchange made this statement regarding the governors' vote to keep open:

While there has been a little sentiment to close the exchange on Wednesday, the governors have felt that there was no real reason for such action. There have been no indications that our closing would prevent the Stock Exchange, in fact, since they are the same men who are in the market. We intend to make any difference to their courtesy in inviting them to our meeting. The general opinion is that this fulfills our obligations. The action of the governors was practically unanimous.

Only once before has the small exchange been opened when the big one was closed. That was on a Saturday and in the Wall Street market of 1901. The dealings fairly swamped the brokers. Wall Street wonders what will happen this time, a full day.

\$50,000 TO AID STRIKERS.

Union Builders Hereafter Must Produce Cards From Former Employers.

New ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 16.—The employees of the Rochester, N. Y., Building Trades Union, who have been in a strike for higher wages since April 1, were dated to-day by a report that their national organization, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, would contribute \$50,000 to the relief fund.

George Smith, a non-union plumber of Mount Vernon, who was arrested yesterday, he reported to the police that three men whom he didn't know stopped him and told him that he must be a union man. When he refused to do so, he alleges, they gave him a terrible beating.

The employers in the building trades who are being hit by the strike are taking advantage of the strike to inaugurate a new rule which will be very unpleasant to most of the strikers. In the future they will demand of each union member their employment card from his former employer stating whether he is a first-class mechanic or a second-class one, and if he is a first-class one, they will pay him as such. The contractors say they have as much legal right to do this as the unions have to compel men to produce cards before they will permit them to go to work.

GUARDING THE CRANE WORKERS.

Strike in the Navy Yard Yesterday Resulting From One in Quincy.

The workmen employed by the Brown Hoisting Machine Company in building the new battleship crane at the navy yard in Brooklyn were not interfered with by the walking delegates yesterday. The Government officials are anxious to have the crane completed as soon as possible and an extra guard of marines was on duty yesterday in order to prevent the strikers from entering the yard.

The Quincy Engine Company of Quincy, Ill., is engaged in rigging up a motor in the main power house in the navy yard. They are having trouble with their employees in Quincy, and the firm's employees in the navy yard are sympathetic with the strike in Quincy. Only a few men are affected, but it has delayed the work of putting in the generators.

UTICA EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

The Design is to Curb the Encroachments of Organized Labor.

Utica, April 16.—An organization of employers designed to curb the growing encroachments of organized labor has been formed in this city. The organization, which is made up of the most extensive employers of labor in Utica, announces as its prime purpose the curbing of the encroachments of organized labor. In reality it will conduct offensive and defensive operations against organized labor in this city, which is rated as one of the most thoroughly unionized cities in the State. The formation of the organization is the direct outcome of the many strikes among the various trades in this city.

LINEMEN OUT IN NEBRASKA.

They Demanded Higher Wages of Telephone and Telegraph Companies.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—All inspectors and linemen of the Nebraska Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in Omaha and Nebraska went out on strike this morning.

NOMINATE ON SEPTEMBER 24.

C. U. CONVENTION PRAISES AND CRITICISES LOW.

Not Committed to Him—Favors Elsborg Rapid Transit Bill—F. C. Huntington Chairman—Bank President's Head Out Open in the Questioning of Hoerber.

The Citizens' Union convention at Cooper Union last night made the City Committee the Campaign Committee for the year, directing it to report to the convention on Sept. 24, or at an earlier date if the convention should be reassembled earlier, on its efforts to secure the cooperation of other organizations in an effort to elect officials next November "who will loyally continue the generally enlightened and progressive policy of Mayor Low and his associates." The Union said it didn't like the Mayor's Rapid Transit stand, though.

When the meeting was dropping under the depression of overlong speeches there emerged from a midway place in the hall the former Coroner Dr. Hoerber, who has devoted much of his life to giving others a bad name. He was quickly recognized as he began an inflamed declaration against any gag rule in the Union. He had understood the committee on rules to report a provision that every resolution must go to the City Committee, and he said that the rules that every resolution intended to be a part of the platform in the coming campaign should be thus disposed of.

Before Dr. Hoerber found the truth he had uttered some rare combinations of words which made him the popular hero of the night.

Trying to beat down the clamor he had raised, Temporary Chairman A. M. Harris of Staten Island hammered the desk so hard that he broke his gavel, and the head flew out into the audience.

Charles H. Ingles, president of the First National Bank of Staten Island, was sitting in the front row. The heavy bit of wood landed on the top of his head, which was not too well clad with hair. It broke the skin, and blood began to flow. Mr. Ingles came forward to the hall and when he saw the blood on his forehead he was so shocked that he fell back into his seat.

Mr. Harris's speech told everything the administration had done in the name of the fusion heads were brought in each got his cheeks, but none so loud as Jerome's. Robert Grier Monroe's name brought a startling volume of sound from one quarter of the hall. An Irish delegate in the front row, a renegade from Battery Dan's district, cried his name out as loud as he could, then, explained to the reporters: "Them's the boys from the water gang."

City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould reported for the permanent organization of the convention these officers:

Permanent Chairman, Francis O. Huntington; Vice-Chairman, George F. Strong of Manhattan; A. S. Haight of Brooklyn; John E. Eustis of the Bronx; John A. Reed of Queens, and John DeLozier of Richmond.

Mr. Huntington is a lawyer and a son of Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. The proposed amendment to the Constitution to make the Aldermanic district the basis of organization, it was pointed out, gave to the City Committee the power to add to and remove as many members as it wished, and to make any change in the rolls whatever names it chose. M. D. Rothschild of the Twenty-first district objected to that on a Saturday and in the Wall Street market of 1901. The dealings fairly swamped the brokers. Wall Street wonders what will happen this time, a full day.

R. Fulton Cutting got a rousing welcome when he presented the resolutions congratulating the administration on its substantial realization of the expectations of its supporters. The resolutions said:

The administration has shown a capacity to govern for city improvement and has made a plan for a comprehensive and generous plan, although in the matter of Rapid Transit legislation the Union has been disappointed. The Union has been disappointed in the matter of Rapid Transit legislation, although in the matter of Rapid Transit legislation the Union has been disappointed.

On this point Mr. Cutting said: We will not say on the whitewash as a professional convention would do. It is our plain duty to tell the truth as we see it. We agree with him on that question. That is honest politics. I think I have said the right thing to say that night. I have no more to say.

The convention did not commit itself to the re-nomination of Mayor Low, or to any other candidates, nor was a single word said in attack on the Mayor. The convention voted to adjourn on Sept. 24, or earlier, to make nominations.

Resolutions endorsing Elsborg's Rapid Transit bill were passed and then resolutions for and against the Union's plan for a new bridge over the Harlem river were passed. The resolutions were passed and then resolutions for and against the Union's plan for a new bridge over the Harlem river were passed.

The City Committee was charged with preparing the platform as well as with the campaign of the Citizens' Union. The City Committee was charged with preparing the platform as well as with the campaign of the Citizens' Union.

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Miss Mary Esther Gill, daughter of General and Mrs. John H. Gill, died at her home at 1020 N. York street, Baltimore. She was a graduate of Columbia University and an engineer. She served in the United States Engineers Corps, San Juan, Cuba. At the time of his death he was connected with the commission for the water supply of New York City. He was one of the original members of the Tropic of Cancer Club, and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Phi.

He was 33 years old, unmarried, and leaves two brothers and one sister. Mrs. Gill was a member of the Episcopal Church and was a devotee of the cause of the colored people. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and was a devotee of the cause of the colored people.

Mrs. Emma Rouse, wife of William Rouse, died suddenly on Wednesday at her home at 1020 N. York street, Baltimore. She was a graduate of Columbia University and an engineer. She served in the United States Engineers Corps, San Juan, Cuba. At the time of his death he was connected with the commission for the water supply of New York City. He was one of the original members of the Tropic of Cancer Club, and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Phi.

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Martin Cassidy of Larchmont, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home at 1020 N. York street, Baltimore. He was a graduate of Columbia University and an engineer. He served in the United States Engineers Corps, San Juan, Cuba. At the time of his death he was connected with the commission for the water supply of New York City. He was one of the original members of the Tropic of Cancer Club, and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Phi.

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A verdict of \$4,500 was awarded by a Supreme Court jury yesterday to Mrs. Ella K. Sned, a colored woman, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway for recovering \$25,000 damages for injuries received in getting off a street car. Supreme Court Justice Spencer said that he considered the verdict excessive, and he refused to grant a motion to set it aside.

MAP OF ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Copy of Russia's Original Chart Obtained in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 17.—A despatch to the Chronicle from St. Petersburg says that the United States Embassy is busy in connection with the Alaskan boundary question.

It recently obtained from the Russian Government a copy of Russia's original chart of the Stikine River, which was an important document in connection with the sale of Alaska, and very favorable to Russian interests. The United States had a copy of this chart and the one now obtained is a duplicate of it. It is now on the way to Washington.

The despatch adds that the attitude of the embassy has shown clearly that the United States considers the chart an important weapon in the settlement of the question, but Russia, while courteously granting the copy, absolutely refused to guarantee the frontier as there delineated.

COLD WAVE IN EUROPE.

Northern Germany Under Snow—Great Damage to Crops.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 16.—The abnormally warm weather in western Europe, which recently caused the premature growth of vegetation and lured the swallows to Great Britain, has been followed, as past experience teaches, by a sudden and severe cold, with biting northerly winds and snow storms.

Germany, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain are all suffering from serious damage to orchards and gardens, entailing in some cases the entire loss of prospective crops.

The greater part of northern Germany is under snow, which has also fallen heavily in parts of France and Great Britain. Last night the temperature in the Midlands registered 10 degrees above zero.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S TRIP.

His Departure From Sofia Causes Much Speculation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, April 16.—Prince Ferdinand's departure to-day from Sofia for Mentone, where his children are staying, is much speculated upon. It is recalled that nine years ago on the eve of the execution of Major Paniza, and this fact prevents a ready disposition to interpret his present journey as a tranquilizing mission.

According to politicians, wondering whether it signifies that the critical moment is past or impending. The latest reports of plainclothesmen, however, increase rather than allay the uneasiness.

RAY OF HOPE FOR WARDMEN.

Some of Those Whom Greene Deposed Will Get a Chance for Reinstatement.

Police Commissioner Greene on Jan. 7 remanded all the plain-clothes men and wardmen and specified that they should remain on patrol for 90 days. That time has expired and many of those reduced to plainclothesmen are now being considered for reinstatement.

Gen. Greene yesterday returned all the applications to Chief Inspector Cortright to make recommendations. Gen. Greene said to no man may be sent to a captain or inspector with whom he has served in the last five years. Each district inspector is to select a sergeant or roundhead and two patrolmen, and each precinct two detectives and additional plain-clothes men if needed, but the whole number of plainclothesmen in each district is not to exceed 250, instead of 310 as formerly.

Maid—Parrot.

CALDWELL, N. J., April 16.—Miss Emily Story Parrot, daughter of Mrs. John Parrot of Essex Falls, and Douglas De Roset Halch of New York were married in St. Peter's Church, Caldwell, N. J., yesterday.

The bride was given away by her brother, John Parrot. She was given in white chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Walter Parrot, a brother of the bride, was the best man.

Miss Ethel L. Hollins was married yesterday to Arthur Keeler Bourne in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, officiated. The bride was given away by her sister, Mrs. John Parrot.

Miss Daisy Hollins was her sister's maid of honor and Miss Beatrice Hollins, Miss Bourne's bridesmaid. Alfred S. Bourne, brother of the groom, was the best man. The bride wore satin, lace and chiffon, with diamond ornaments, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Hollins, the parents of the bride, gave a reception at their home, 22 East Fifth street.

Miss Florence Leach, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leach, died at her home at 1020 N. York street, Baltimore. She was a graduate of Columbia University and an engineer. She served in the United States Engineers Corps, San Juan, Cuba. At the time of his death he was connected with the commission for the water supply of New York City. He was one of the original members of the Tropic of Cancer Club, and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Phi.

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We should like to furnish an estimate for re-fitting your new office.

HALE DESK CO.

18 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange.

APPROVES IRISH LAND BILL.

DUBLIN CONVENTION HEARTILY IN ITS FAVOR.

Only Five Delegates Support Motion to Reject It—The Bill Approved Of in Principle—2,000 Delegates From Every Part of Ireland Present.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. DUBLIN, April 16.—The national convention, called by the United Irish League, opened to-day in the rotunda of the Mansion House in the city. Mr. John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons, presided.

There were present more than two thousand delegates, including a majority of the Nationalist members of Parliament, Mr. Thomas W. Russell, a Liberal Unionist member of the House, who, while opposing home rule, favors the Irish land law, and several hundred of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Mr. Redmond, in his opening address, said the situation was more momentous than any since the introduction of the Home Rule bill in 1886.

The decision of the convention would entail the gravest consequences. If it declared the Land bill worthless and non-amendable, the measure would never be heard of again.

If the convention decided to accept the bill as a measure capable of amendment and therefore offering a prospect for setting the land war, then Ireland's representatives would return to the British Parliament with greater power than was ever before vested in the hands of the Irish party to enforce their just demands. Whatever were the defects of the bill it aimed at the complete and final abolition of landlordism.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P. for Cork City, moved the principal resolution, accepting the bill in principle, but declaring that it needed serious amendment before it could be adopted as a final settlement of the land question.

Mr. O'Brien declared that the landlords got under the bill more than fair value for their interests. He regretted that the Government had not proposed a bonus of £20,000,000 instead of £12,000,000. He added:

We were not dealing with an alien Parliament and had the armed power with which to enforce our demands we might get very different terms."

Nevertheless, Mr. O'Brien said he believed that if by wisdom, conciliation and toleration on the part of the Irish people the land question could be settled it would remove the last barrier to Home Rule in the English mind.

Mr. Patrick White, M. P. for the north division of County Meath, moved that the bill be rejected.

Father Humphreys, who was received with a storm of interruptions, seconded the motion. He declared that the adoption of the bill would be a millstone of debt around the necks of the tenants, and for that reason he was opposed to it.

Only five delegates supported Mr. White's motion.

Mr. Michael Davitt moved that the convention adjourn until the bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons, when it could be determined whether it could be satisfactorily amended, but on objection raised by Messrs. Redmond and O'Brien he reluctantly withdrew his motion.

Mr. O'Brien's motion was then carried unanimously, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow, when the provisions of the measure will be discussed in detail.

GERMAN WORKMEN UNDERPAID.

Dr. Froelich Makes a Sensation in Anti-Alcoholic Congress.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, April 16.—There was a remarkable incident during to-day's sitting of the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress at Bremen.

Dr. Froelich of Vienna, in an address on the subject, said that one of the most needful measures for the suppression of alcoholism was some arrangement to enable the working classes to earn an adequate subsistence. The doctor was called to order on the ground that he was making a political speech, and the German Admiral Thomsen left the chamber, protesting against the speech for the same reason.

Dr. Froelich, resuming, declared any political intention. He said that the doctors knew well that hardly ten in one hundred prescriptions can be followed by the workmen, owing to their poverty. Continuing, he said:

"When one considers that in a school in Vienna there are forty children of whom twenty-seven have never seen a bed, it is easy to understand that one of the first steps for rooting out alcoholism is to relieve the misery of the people."

The statement caused quite a sensation.

COMMISSIONERS AT COLON.

To Inspect the Canal Route To Go to Panama Today.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. COLON, April 16.—Rear Admiral J. M. Walker, Gen. P. C. Hains, Major William M. Black and Prof. William H. Burr, the members of the American commission which is to make an inspection of the Panama Canal route, arrived here to-day. They were received by the railroad and canal officers and were installed in the old De Lesseps palace, at Christophe Colon. The Commissioners will probably go to Panama to-morrow.

CATTLE MAKES REPAIRS AND SAILS.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LIVERPOOL, April 16.—The White Star Line steamship Celtic, which was slightly injured in a collision in the Mersey yesterday, made repairs during the night and sailed this morning for New York.

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BEST & CO.

Youths' Clothing.

No subject is given more careful attention by our experts than designing the first long pants suit, and those that follow till the wearer is 18 years old.

We are aware that Youth demands an expression of Youth in its outfit—that it should have Life, Snap, Dash, Color—to distinguish it from sober garments of maturity—at the same time, it should equally escape the effect of out-grown childhood.

By no other house is this ideal more perfectly realised—nowhere else will you find Youths' Clothing so absolutely correct in style, so entirely adapted in general effect to the purpose for which it is designed—whether for everyday, or dress occasions.

60-62 West 23d Street.